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12. Iowa (E. W. Holway). Spores equally of the *Tr. affinis* and *Tr. Jackii* type; elaters 4.5 to 5 mic. m. wide, minutely spinulose, and the interspiral ridges very distinct.

13. Ohio (A. P. Morgan). Spores largely of *Tr. chrysosperma* type, with shallow, irregularly-meshed ridges, the balance passing into a *Tr. affinis* type, with few or many pits, as the width of the bands will permit, elaters 6 mic. m. wide; irregularly spinulose and the interspiral ridges large and distinct.

14. Adirondack Mts., N. Y. Spores typical of *Tr. chrysosperma*; elaters 7.5 mic. m. wide, minutely but densely spinulose, elater ends various, sometimes terminating with a short point, or bluntly without a point but bristling with the ends of the spirals, or with a very long, slender, smooth end three or four times the length of the diameter of the elaters; interspiral ridges very numerous, crowded close together and irregular, not all parallel to the axis of the elater.

Of these specimens, Nos. 13 and 14 are varieties of *Tr. chrysosperma*, Bull., No. 13 being a transitional form. All of the other numbers have, in the same sporangia, the pitted, banded spores characteristic of *Tr. affinis* and *Tr. Jackii* only, and elaters with the interspiral ridges characteristic of *Tr. chrysosperma* only. Other irregularities are also noticeable. In Nos. 4, 6 and 9, with spores of a pronounced *Tr. affinis* type, we have spinulose elaters, a characteristic of *Tr. Jackii* and in Nos. 7 and 8, also with spores of a *Tr. affinis* type, we have in the elaters the broad interspiral spaces belonging to *Tr. Jackii*. With such discrepancies in leading specific characteristics, I can only refer my specimens to *Tr. affinis*, De By., and *Tr. Jackii* Rfki., provisionally, as I have not been able to obtain authenticated specimens of these species for comparison. The examination was made with a one-sixteenth Zeiss immersion objective, which showed clearly and positively all the points noted. The external appearance of the sporangia of these *Trichias* is sufficiently different to enable one, with a little experience, to separate readily the pitted spore species from *Tr. chrysosperma*. The former cannot be distinguished from each other, without the aid of a microscope, with any degree of certainty.

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## NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI FROM VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

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BY J. B. ELLIS AND H. M. EVERHART.

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A large proportion of the species here described were collected by the Rev. A. B. Langlois, in Louisiana, mostly in Plaquemines county, not far from Baton Rouge.

DACRYMYCES CORTICIOIDES, E. & E.. var. CANIGENA.—On scales of pine cones (*P. rigida*), Newfield, N. J., May, 1886. Obicular, about 1 millim diam., flattish, convex, centrally attached, pale yellow,

margin slightly pubescent, soon confluent; sporophores at first cylindrical  $75-80 \times 3-4 \mu$ , at length branching above and bearing globose bodies (the true sporophores?)  $7-8 \mu$  in diam., attached, two or three together, in an imperfectly racemose manner, both lateral and terminal. Many of the erect threads remain sterile and resemble the paraphysis of a *Peziza*. A re-examination of the specimens published in Vol. I, p. 149, of this JOURNAL, and distributed in N. A. F., No. 1587, shows, though less distinctly, the presence of the globose bodies just mentioned, and these should, perhaps, be considered as the true sporophores.

PEZIZA (TAPESIA) HETEROMORPHA, E. & E.—On the base of culms of the *Spartina polystachya*. May. Langlois, No. 458. Subiculum brown-black, forming a felt-like coat extending for some inches along the culm and consisting of densely matted hyphæ; receptacles scattered, globose at first, with a small, round opening with a white margin and palid-white disk (hymenium), at length expanding to nearly plane or even slightly convex, with margin subundulate and disk flesh colored,  $2-3$  millim. diam.; asci clavate-cylindrical, about  $70 \times 6-7 \mu$ , with abundant paraphyses; sporidia eight in an ascus, fusoid-cylindrical, slightly curved, hyaline,  $3-4$ -nucleate, with endochrome at length three times divided (pseudo-septate), about  $20 \times 2\frac{1}{2}-3 \mu$ . The young receptacles are clothed with whitish, spreading hairs.

COSCINARIA, Ell. & Everhart, nov. gen.—Perithecia membranaceous, multi-perforate above; asci and sporidia (in the single species known) linear. The genus pertains to the *Pyrenomycetes*.

C. LANGLOISII, E. & E.—On dead stems of *Vigna luteola*. June, 1886. Langlois, No. 487. Perithecia tuberculiform, erumpent, soft,  $\frac{3}{4}-\frac{1}{2}$  millim. in diam., pale flesh-color or horn-color when fresh, becoming nearly black when dry, surrounded by the ruptured epidermis, of cellular-fibrose structure, convex or nearly plane above and pierced with  $25-30$  small, round holes (ostiola); asci linear,  $150-200 \times 5 \mu$ ; paraphyses (?); sporidia filiform, multinucleate, nearly as long as the asci and  $1 \mu$  thick, nearly hyaline. The perithecia sometimes fall out and leave little pits where they stood. They resemble, outwardly, a small *Tubercularia*.

HYPOXYLON BICOLOR, E. & E.—On dead limbs of *Quercus virens*. Langlois, No. 344. Stroma tubercular-hemispheric, about 2 millim. across, surface slightly even from the subadjacent perithecia and punctate from their ostiola almost as in *H. punctulatum*, B. & Rav., color dull reddish or purplish outside and light yellow within; perithecia subperipheric, closely packed, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  millim. in diam.; asci narrow cylindrical with a slender base, about  $100 \times 6 \mu$ ; sporidia in a single series, subnavicular or narrow elliptical and subinequilateral, pale yellowish at first, then opaque,  $1-2$  nucleate,  $9-12 \times 3\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{1}{2} \mu$ , ends subacute. Closely allied to *H. fuscum*, Pers., from which it differs but little outwardly, but the stroma, yellow inside, will distinguish it.

DIATRYPE COMPTONIAE, E. & E.—On dead, partially decorticated stems of *Comptonia asplenifolia*, Newfield, N. J., May, 1886. Stroma erumpent, subtuberculiform, small (1—3 millim.), subhemispheric or elongated, dull black outside, whitish within and consisting of the scarcely altered substance of the wood; perithecia often single in the smaller stromata, or in the larger and more elongated ones 2—12, with thick walls, ovate or subangular from mutual pressure,  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$  millim. in diam., contracted above into a short neck, with a short, cylindrical or subconic, slightly projecting, smooth ostiolum; asci clavate, 75—85  $\mu$  long, including the slender, stipitate base, surrounded with abundant paraphyses and containing eight subfusoid, yellowish-brown, 3-septate, slightly curved, 12—15 x 4—5  $\mu$  sporidia, which are crowded into the upper half. The general appearance is much like that of *D. quercina*, Fr., var. *lignicola*, C. & E. The ostiola are not sulcate and have a smooth, round opening. The stromata arise either directly from the wood or are seated on the lower stratum of the bark denuded by the flaking off of the superficial layer.

(To be continued.)

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## NOTES ON FLORIDA FUNGI.--No. 7.

BY W. W. CALKINS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

### THE POLYPORI.

The following species, collected in Florida during the past winter, were studied and named by Mr. Ellis, and are the subject of the first complete paper by me in a series intended to embrace all the results of my investigations in that prolific field. Florida, projecting southward for four hundred miles and washed by the shores of two oceans, her climate tempered also by the Gulf stream, naturally offers superior and unique advantages to the naturalist which cannot be enjoyed in any other section of our country. From its geographical and subtropical position and close proximity to the West Indies, we may reasonably expect to find in the southern part of Florida a cryptogamic flora similar to that of those islands. This has proven true of her phænogamic botany, and, so far as explored, no less so in the lower forms. Therefore we regard mycologic study in this field as more than usually interesting. Thus far the efforts of two or three others and of myself have been confined to a narrow strip of country adjacent to Jacksonville, which locality is *extra-limital* as regards the species of subtropical Florida, a region that fairly begins somewhat further south. We have, however, already found what may be called *waiifs* from the Indies, and may expect to find in the southern half of the peninsula an exact counterpart of the adjacent Bahamian mycologic flora.